

2

2

$$P_1-(Y)_m-(L-X_1)_p-Q-(X_1-L)_p-(Y)_m-P_1$$

$\beta$

each Y, independently of the others, is -CONHCOO-,  
-CONHCONH-, -OCONHCO-, -NHCONHCO-, -NHCO-, -CONH-,  
-NHCONH-, -COO-, -OCO-, -NHCOO- or -OCONH-;

$m$  and  $p$ , independently of one another, are 0 or 1;

each L, independently of the others, is a divalent radical of an organic compound having up to 20 carbon atoms:

each X<sub>1</sub>, independently of the others, is -NHCO-, -CONH-, -NHCONH-, -COO-, -OCO-, -NHCOO- or -OCONH-; and

Q is a bivalent polymer fragment consisting of the segments:

(a)  $-(E)_k-Z-CF_2-(OCF_2)_x-(OCF_2CF_2)_y-OCF_2-Z-(E)_k-$

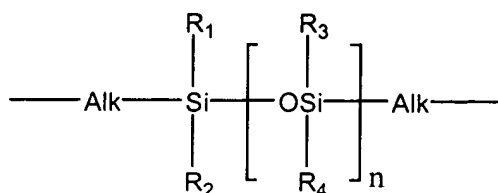
where  $x+y$  is a number in the range of about 10 to about 30;

each Z, independently of the others, is a divalent radical having up to about 12 carbon atoms or Z is a bond;

each E, independently of the others, is  $-(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_q-$ , where q has a value of from 0 to about 2, and where the link  $-Z-E-$  represents the sequence  $-Z-(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_0-$ ; and

$k$  is 0 or 1;

(b)



where n is an integer from about 5 to about 100;

Alk is alkylene having up to about 20 carbon atoms;

about 80% to about 100% of the radicals  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$ , independently of one another, are alkyl and 0 to about 20% of the radicals  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$ , independently of one another, are alkenyl, aryl or cyanolalkyl; and

(c)  $X_2-R-X_2$ ,

where R is a divalent organic radical having up to 20 carbon atoms; and

each  $X_2$ , independently of the others, is  $-NHCO-$ ,  $-CONH-$ ,  $-NHCONH-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-NHCOO-$ , or  $OCONH-$ ;

with the provisos that there is typically at least one of each segment (a), (b), and (c) in Q, that each segment (a) or (b) has a segment (c) attached to it, and that each segment (c) has a segment (a) or (b) attached to it.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 4 and ending at page 15, line 3 as follows:

The polymers of this embodiment can be formed by polymerizing a macromer comprising at least one segment having the following general formula (II):



in which,

(a) is a polysiloxane segment,

(b) is a polyol segment which contains at least 4 carbon atoms,

Z is a segment (c) or a group  $X_1$ , and

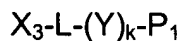
(c) is defined as  $X_2-R-X_2$ , wherein

R is a bivalent radical of an organic compound having up to 20 carbon atoms and

each  $X_2$  independently of the other is a bivalent radical which contains at least one carbonyl group,

$X_1$  is defined as  $X_2$ , and

(d) is a radical having the following general formula (III):



in which,  $P_1$  is a group that can be polymerized by free radicals;

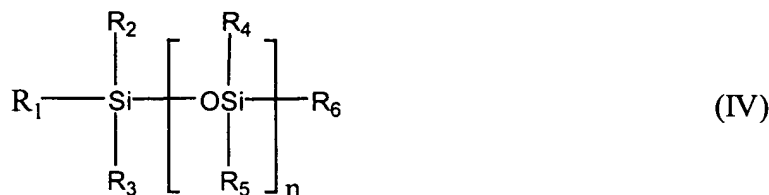
$Y$  and  $X_3$  independently of one another are a bivalent radical which contains at least one carbonyl group;

$k$  is 0 or 1; and

$L$  is a bond or a divalent radical having up to 20 carbon atoms of an organic compound.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 4 and ending at page 15, line 25 as follows:

In one embodiment, a polysiloxane segment (a) can be derived from a compound having the following general formula (IV):



in which,  $n$  is an integer from 5 to 500;

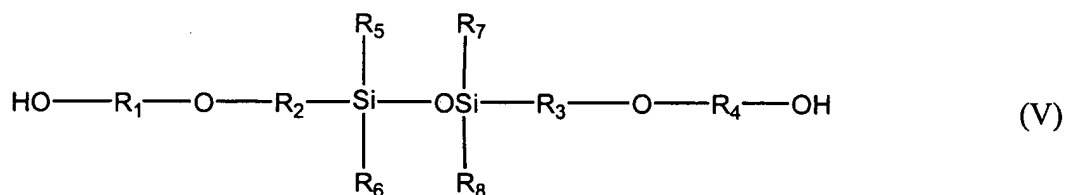
25%-99.8% of the radicals  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$ , and  $R_6$  independently of one another are alkyl and 0.2%-75% of the radicals  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$ , and  $R_6$  independently of one another are partly fluorinated alkyl, aminoalkyl, alkenyl, aryl, cyanoalkyl, alk-NH-alk-NH<sub>2</sub> or alk-(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-OR<sub>7</sub>,

where  $R_7$  is hydrogen or lower alkyl, alk is alkylene, and

m and p independently of one another are an integer from 0 to 10, one molecule containing at least one primary amino or hydroxyl group.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at age 16, line 7 and ending at page 16, line 22 as follows:

BA Another embodiment of a substrate material of the present invention involves the polymerization of a siloxane-containing macromer formed from a poly(dialkylsiloxane) dialkoxyalkanol having the following structure (V):



where n is an integer from about 5 to about 500, preferably about 20 to about 200, more preferably about 20 to about 100;

the radicals R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, and R<sub>4</sub>, independently of one another, are lower alkylene, for example a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkylene, and wherein, in some embodiments, the total number of carbon atoms in R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> or in R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> is greater than 4; and

R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, and R<sub>8</sub> are, independently of one another, lower alkyl, in some embodiments, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, and in some embodiments, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl.

Please amend the paragraph bridging page 20 and page 21 as follows:

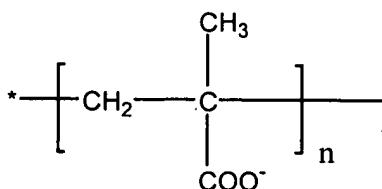
B5 The anionic polymer may be linear or branched polyacrylic acid or an acrylic acid copolymer, such as a linear or branched polyacrylic acid. A branched polyacrylic acid in this context is to be understood as meaning a polyacrylic acid obtainable by polymerizing acrylic acid in the presence of suitable (minor) amounts of a di- or polyvinyl compound.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 6 to page 22, line 14 as follows:

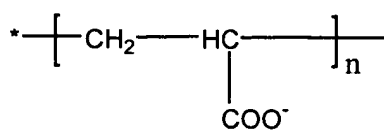
Suitable polyanionic material may be any material known in the art to have a plurality of negatively charged groups along a polymer chain.

For example, suitable anionic materials can include, but are not limited to:

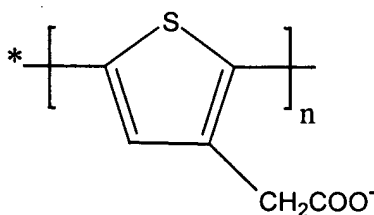
(a) polymethacrylic acid (PMA)



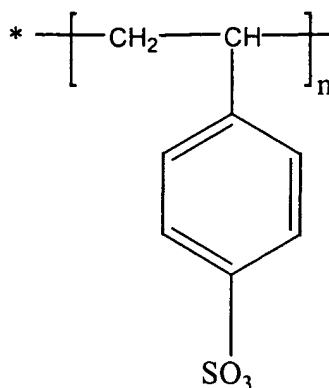
(b) polyacrylic acid (PAA)



(c) poly(thiophene-3-acetic acid) (PTAA)



(d) poly(4-styrenesulfonic acid) (PSS) or sodium poly(styrene sulfonate) (SPS) or poly(sodium styrene sulfonate) (PSSS)



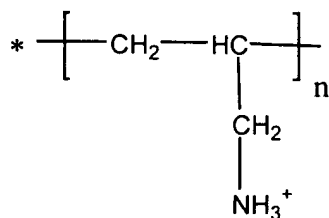
Please amend the paragraph at page 22, lines 15-24 as follows:

A suitable cationic substance may be any material known in the art to have a plurality of positively charged groups along a polymer chain. A cationic polymer may, for example, be a synthetic polymer, a biopolymer or modified biopolymer comprising primary, secondary or tertiary amino groups or a suitable salt thereof, preferably an ophthalmically acceptable salt thereof when ophthalmic devices are to be coated, for example, a hydrohalogenide, such as a hydrochloride thereof, in the backbone or as substituents.

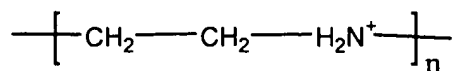
Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 25 to page 24, line 21 as follows:

Various cationic materials can include, but are not limited to:

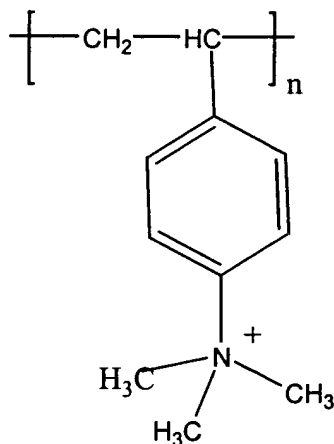
(a) poly(allylamine hydrochloride) (PAH)



(b) poly(ethyleneimine) (PEI)

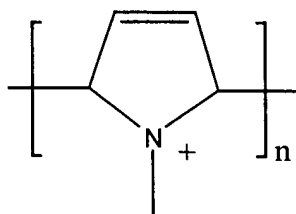


(c) poly(vinylbenzyltriethylamine) (PVBT)

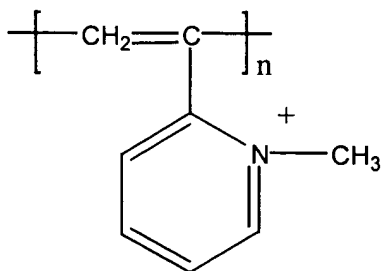


(d) polyaniline (PAN or PANI) (p-type doped) or sulphonated polyaniline

(e) polypyrrole (PPY) (p-typed doped)

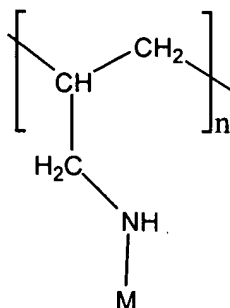


(f) poly(pyridinium acetylene)



Please amend the paragraph bridging page 24 and page 25 as follows:

In certain embodiments, either the polyanionic or polycationic material can be made from derivatives of a polyallyl amine having a weight average molecular weight of at least 2000 that, based on the number of amino groups of the polyallyl amine, comprises from approximately 1 to 99% of units having the following formula (1):

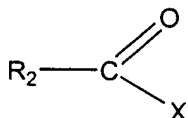


wherein M is a "modifier unit". For instance, in one embodiment, the modifier unit, M, can be R-C=O, where R is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl that is substituted by two or more same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkanoyloxy, and C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkylamino carbonyloxy. Preferably, R is linear C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, more preferably linear C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl, and most preferably n-pentyl that is in each case substituted as defined above.

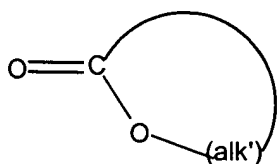
Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 27, line 19 and ending at page 29, line 7 as follows:

pg 10

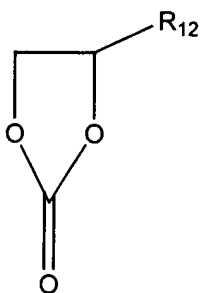
Polyallyl amines comprising additional "modifier units", M, may be prepared by adding to the reaction a mixture of the polyallyl amine and the compound of formula (6), simultaneously or preferably successively. Some examples of compounds that can be added to a polyallyl amine and the compound of formula (6) include, but are not limited to, the following:



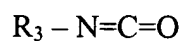
(6a),



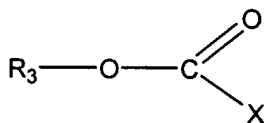
(6b),



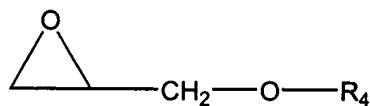
(6c),



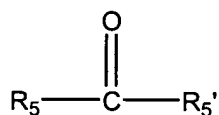
(6d),



(6e)



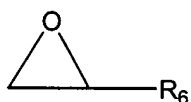
(6f),



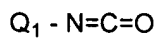
(6g),



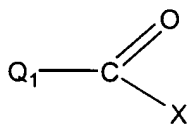
(6h),



(6i),



(6j), or



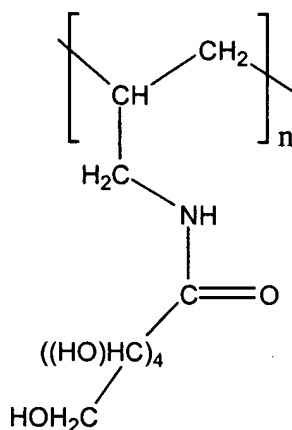
(6k),

wherein X is halogen, preferably chlorine; (alk') is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkylene; R<sub>12</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyl, preferably hydrogen or methyl; and R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>', R<sub>6</sub> and Q<sub>1</sub> are as defined above. The reaction proceeds, for example, in an aqueous solution at room temperature or at an elevated temperature,

such as from 25°C to about 60°C, and yields various polymers comprising various modifier units.

Please amend the last paragraph at page 29, line 8 to the last line as follows:

Because the reaction of the amino groups of the polyallyl amine with the compounds of formulae (6) or (6a)-(6k) proceeds, in general, quantitatively, the structure of the modified polymers is determined mainly by the stoichiometry of the reactants that are employed into the reaction. A particular polyionic material is polyallylamine gluconolactone, as shown below in formula (7):

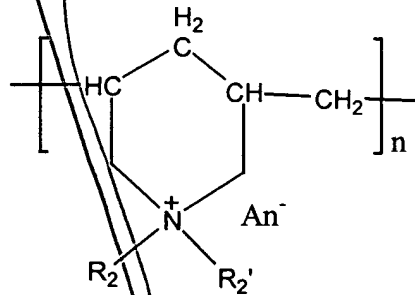


Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 30, line 4 and ending at page 31, line 13 as follows:

Further examples of synthetic cationic polymers useful in forming the tie layers of the present invention include:

- (i) a polyallylamine (PAH) homo- or copolymer, optionally comprising modifier units as described herein;
- (ii) a polyethyleneimine (PEI) as discussed above;
- (iii) a polyvinylamine homo- or copolymer, optionally comprising modifier units;
- (iv) a poly(vinylbenzyl-tri-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylammonium salt), for example a poly(vinylbenzyl-tri-methyl ammoniumchloride);

- (v) a polymer of an aliphatic or araliphatic dihalide and an aliphatic N,N,N',N'-tetra-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-alkylenediamine, for example a polymer of (a) propylene-1,3-dichloride or -dibromide or p-xylylene dichloride or dibromide and (b) N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-1,4-tetramethylene diamine;
- (vi) a poly(vinylpyridin) or poly(vinylpyridinium salt) homo- or copolymer;
- (vii) a poly (N,N-diallyl-N,N-di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-ammoniumhalide) comprising units of formula

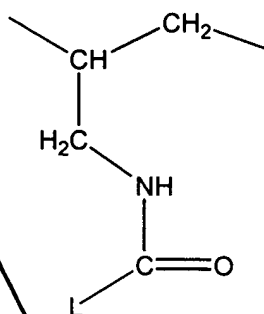


wherein R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>' are each independently C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, in particular methyl, and An<sup>-</sup> is a, for example, a halide anion such as the chloride anion;

- (viii) a homo- or copolymer of a quaternized di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-aminoethyl acrylate or methacrylate, for example a poly(2-hydroxy-3-methacryloylpropyltri-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylammonium salt) homopolymer such as a poly(2-hydroxy-3-methacryloylpropyltri-methylammonium chloride), or a quaternized poly(2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate or a quaternized poly(vinylpyrrolidone-co-2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate);
- (ix) POLYQUAD<sup>®</sup> as disclosed in EP-A-456467; or
- (x) a polyaminoamide (PAMAM), for example a linear PAMAM or a PAMAM dendrimer such as a amino-terminated Starbust<sup>™</sup> PAMAM dendrimer (Aldrich).

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 31, line 22 and ending at page 32, line 7 as follows:

Suitable modifier units of the polyallylamine (i) are, for example, of formula



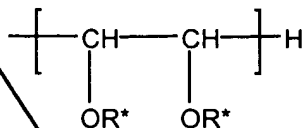
(5),

wherein L is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl which is substituted by two or more same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkanoyloxy and C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkylamino-carbonyloxy.

L may be linear C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, such as linear C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkyl, or, more particularly, n-pentyl which is in each case substituted as defined above.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 32, line 16 and ending at page 33, line 7 as follows:

A particular embodiment relates to polyallyl amines comprising units of the above formula (5), wherein L is a radical of formula



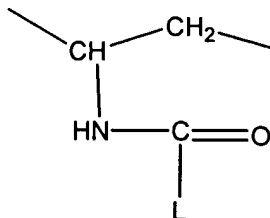
(6),

wherein g is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, preferably 3 or 4 and in particular 4, each R\* is independently hydrogen or a radical -C(O)-R<sub>29</sub> or -C(O)-NH-R<sub>29</sub>', and for R<sub>29</sub> and R<sub>29</sub>' the above meanings and preferences apply. L is even more preferred a radical of the above formula (6) wherein g is 3 or 4, in particular 4, and each group -OR\* independently is hydroxy or hydroxy which is partly or completely acetylated, in particular hydroxy. Particular preferred radicals L are 1,2,3,4,5-pentahydroxy-n-pentyl or 1,2,3,4,5-

pentahydroxy-n-pentyl wherein the hydroxy groups are partly or completely acetylated.

Please amend the paragraph bridging page 33 and page 34 as follows:

Suitable modifier units of the polyvinylamine (iii) are, for example, of formula



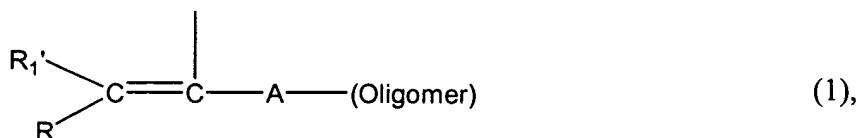
(5a),

wherein for L the above-given meanings and preferences apply.

A suitable polyvinylamine copolymer is, for example, a copolymer comprising vinylamine units and units derived from another hydrophilic comonomer, for example from acrylamide, N,N-dimethyl acrylamide, N-vinylpyrrolidone or the like.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 47, line 28 and ending at page 51, line 11 as follows:

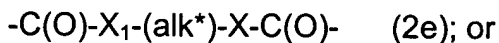
A hydrophilic surface may be created on the substrate in accordance with the present invention by using any suitable macromonomer such as, for example, a macromonomer having the formula



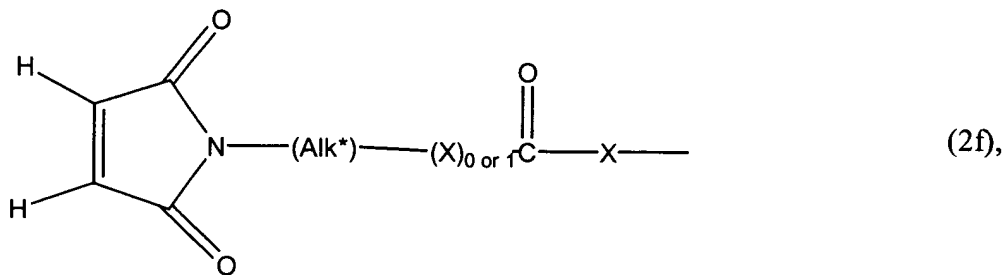
wherein R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or a radical -COOR';

R, R' and R<sub>1</sub>' are each independently of the other hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

A is a direct bond or is a radical of formula



A and R<sub>1</sub>, together with the adjacent double bond, are a radical of formula



A<sub>1</sub> is -O-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkylene which is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxy, or is -O-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkylene-NH-C(O)- or -O-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkylene-O-C(O)-NH-R<sub>11</sub>-NH-C(O)-, wherein

R<sub>11</sub> is linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-alkylene or unsubstituted or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl- or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-substituted C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-arylene, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-aralkylene, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-arylene-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylene-C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-arylene, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cyclo-alkylene, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkylene-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkylene-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylene-C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cyclo-alkylene or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene-C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkylene-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene;

A<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkylene; phenylene or benzylenes;

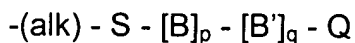
m and n are each independently of the other the number 0 or 1;

X, X<sub>1</sub> and X' are each independently of the other a bivalent group -O- or -NR'', wherein R'' is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

(alk\*) is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkylene;

and (oligomer) denotes

(i) the radical of a telemor of formula



wherein (alk) is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkylene,

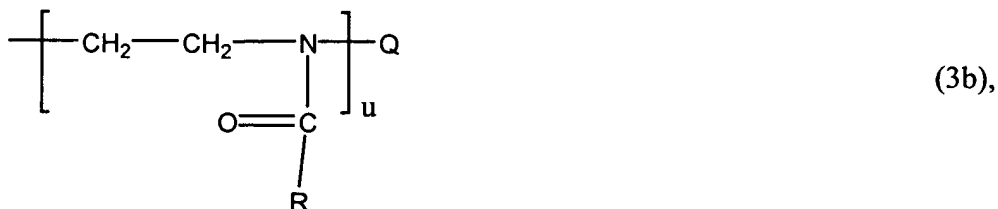
Q is a monovalent group that is suitable to act as a polymerization chain-reaction terminator,

p and q are each independently of another an integer from 0 to 250,

wherein the total of (p+q) is an integer from 2 to 250,

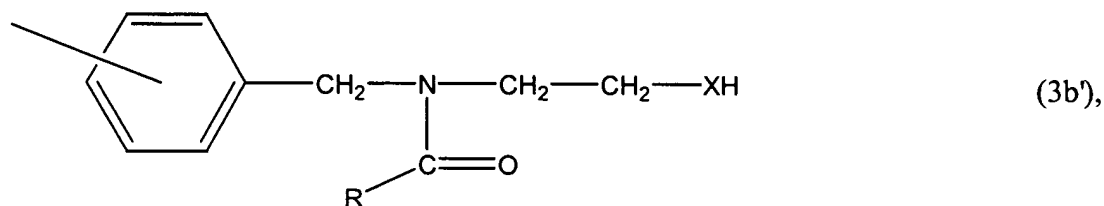
and B and B' are each independently of the other a 1,2-ethylene radical derivable from a copolymerizable vinyl monomer by replacing the vinylic double bond by a single bond, at least one of the radicals B and B' being substituted by a hydrophilic substituent; or

(ii) the radical of an oligomer of the formula



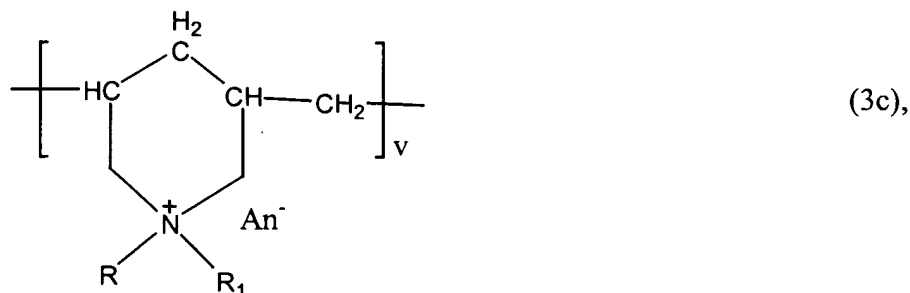
wherein  $\text{R}_{28}$  is hydrogen or unsubstituted or hydroxy-substituted  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ -alkyl, u is an integer from 2 to 250 and Q' is a radical of a polymerization initiator; or

(iii) the radical of formula



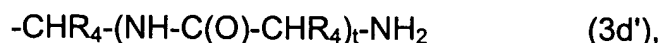
wherein  $\text{R}_{28}$ , X and u are as defined above, or

(iv) the radical of an oligomer of formula



wherein  $R_2$  and  $R_2'$  are each independently  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $An^-$  is an anion,  $v$  is an integer from 2 to 250, and  $Q''$  is a monovalent group that is suitable to act as a polymerization chain-reaction terminator; or

(v) the radical of an oligopeptide of formula



wherein  $R_4$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxy, carboxy, carbamoyl, amino, phenyl, o-, m- or p-hydroxyphenyl, imidazolyl, indolyl or a radical  $-NH-C(=NH)-NH_2$  and  $t$  is an integer from 2 to 250, or the radical of an oligopeptide based on proline or hydroxyproline; or

(vi) the radical of a polyalkylene oxide of formula



wherein  $R_{30}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_{24}$ -alkyl,  $(alk'')$  is  $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkylene,  $z$  is 0 or 1,  $r$  and  $s$  are each independently an integer from 0 to 250 and the total of  $(r+s)$  is from 2 to 250; or

(vii) the radical of an oligosaccharide;

subject to the provisos that

A is not a direct bond if (oligomer) is a radical of formula (3a);

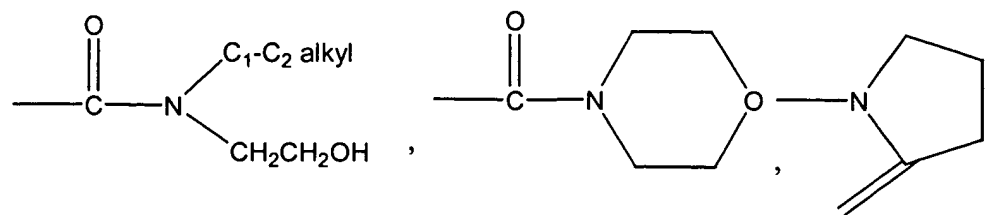
A is a direct bond if (oligomer) is a radical of formula (3b');

A is not a radical of formula (2c) or (2e) if (oligomer) is a radical of formula (3b), (3c), (3d), (3e) or is the radical of an oligosaccharide; and

A is a radical of formula (2c) or (2e) if (oligomer) is a radical of formula (3d').

Please amend the first paragraph on page 61, lines 1-4 as follows:

A particularly preferred group of non-ionic substituents of B or B' comprises the radicals  $-CONH_2$ ,  $-CON(CH_3)_2$ ,  $-CONH-(CH_2)_2-OH$ ,

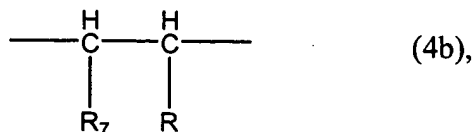
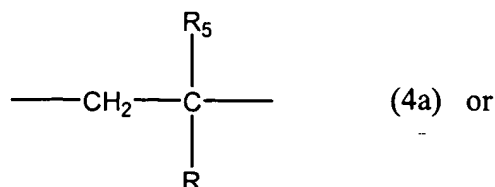


-COO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>,

and -COO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2-4</sub>-NHC(O)-O-G wherein -O-G is the radical of trehalose.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 63, line 25 and ending at page 64, the last line as follows:

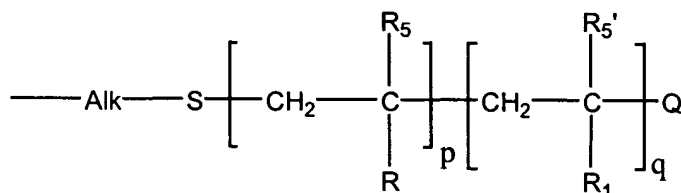
In one embodiment of the invention one of B and B' may also be the radical of a hydrophobic comonomer which includes especially those customarily used in the manufacture of contact lenses. Suitable hydrophobic vinylic comonomers include, without the list being exhaustive acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, vinyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-alkanoates, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-alkenes, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-haloalkenes, styrene, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylstyrene, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-perfluoroalkyl acrylates and methacrylates or correspondingly partially fluorinated acrylates and methacrylates, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-perfluoroalkyl-ethyl-thio-carbonylaminoethyl acrylates and methacrylates, acryloxy- and methacryloxy-alkyl-sil-oxanes, N-vinylcarbazole and the like. Examples of suitable hydrophobic vinylic comonomers include acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, vinylbutyrate, vinyl valerate, styrene, chloroprene, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, 1-butene, butadiene, vinyltoluene, perfluorohexylethylthio-carbonylaminoethyl methacrylate, trifluoroethyl methacrylate, hexafluoroisopropyl methacrylate, hexafluorobutyl methacrylate, tris-trimethyl-silyloxy-silyl-propyl methacrylate, 3-methacryloxypropylpentamethyl-disiloxane and bis(methacryloxypropyl)tetramethyldisiloxane. B denotes for example a radical of formula



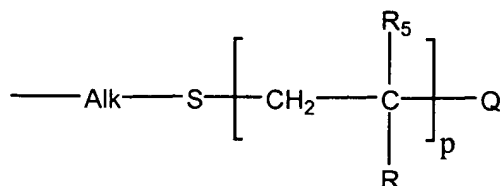
wherein R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, preferably hydrogen or methyl; R<sub>6</sub> is a hydrophilic substituent, wherein the above given meanings and preferences apply; R<sub>7</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, phenyl or a radical -C(O)OY<sub>9</sub>, wherein Y<sub>9</sub> is hydrogen or unsubstituted or hydroxy-substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl; and R<sub>8</sub> is a radical -C(O)Y<sub>9</sub>' or -CH<sub>2</sub>-C(O)OY<sub>9</sub>' wherein Y<sub>9</sub>' independently has the meaning of Y<sub>9</sub>.

Page 65, please amend the paragraph beginning at page 65, line 11 and ending at page 66, line 2 as follows:

If ( oligomer) is a telomer radical of formula (3a), the radical -(alk)-S-[B]<sub>p</sub>-[B']<sub>q</sub>-Q preferably denotes a radical of formula



(3a') and even more preferably of the formula



(3a'')

wherein for R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, Q, p and q the above-given meanings and preferences apply, for R<sub>5</sub>' independently the meanings and preferences given before for R<sub>5</sub> apply, and for R<sub>6</sub>' independently the meanings and preferences given before for R<sub>6</sub> apply or R<sub>6</sub>' is a hydrophobic substituent selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -CN, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-alkanoyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-

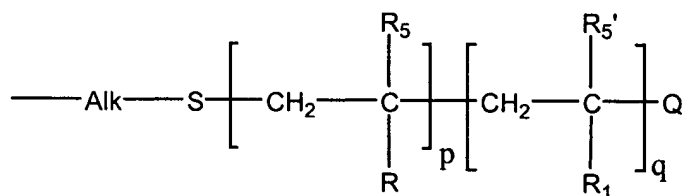
*big end*

C<sub>16</sub>-haloalkyl, phenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylphenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-perfluoroalkyloxycarbonyl or a corresponding partially fluorinated alkyloxycarbonyl radical, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-perfluoroalkyl-ethyl-thiocarbonylaminoethyloxycarbonyl, alkylsiloxyloxycarbonyl and carbazolyl .

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 66, line 3 and ending at page 67, line 10 as follows:

*B20*

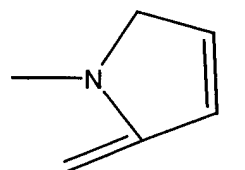
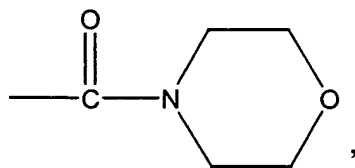
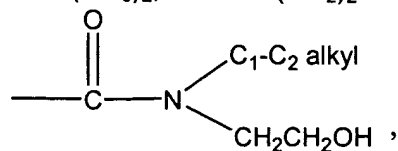
A preferred group of suitable hydrophilic macromers according to the invention comprises compounds of the above formula (1) wherein R is hydrogen or methyl, R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, methyl or carboxyl, R<sub>1</sub>' is hydrogen, A is a radical of the above formula (2a), (2b) or (2e), wherein n and m are each 0 or 1, X and X<sub>1</sub> are each independently of the other -O- or -NH-, A<sub>1</sub> is unsubstituted or hydroxy-substituted -O-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkylene or a radical -O-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene-NH-C(O)-, A<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene, phenylene or benzylene, (alk\*) is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene, and (oligomer) denotes a radical of formula



(3a'),

wherein (alk) is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene, Q is a monovalent group that is suitable to act as a polymerization chain-reaction terminator, p and q are each an integer of from 0 to 100 and the total of (p+q) is from 5 to 100, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>5</sub>' are each independently of the other hydrogen or methyl, and for R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>6</sub>' each independently of the other the meanings and preferences given before apply. One particularly preferred embodiment of the above outlined hydrophilic macromers comprises those wherein q is 0, p is from 5 to 100, R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen or methyl, and R<sub>6</sub> is a radical -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -

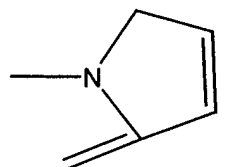
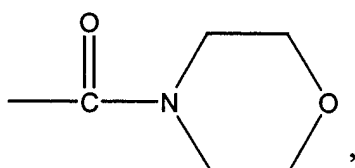
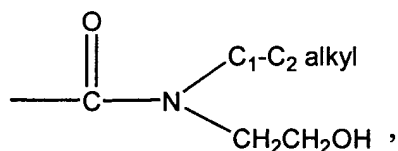
CON(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CONH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-OH,



-COO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or -COO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2,4</sub>-NHC(O)-O-G wherein

-O-G is the radical of trehalose. A further preferred embodiment of the above outlined hydrophilic macromers comprises those wherein p is from 4 to 99, q is from 1 to 96 wherein in the total of (p+q) is from 5 to 100, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>5</sub>' are each independently hydrogen or methyl, R<sub>6</sub> is a radical

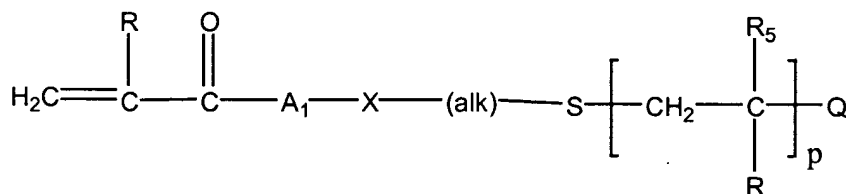
-CONH<sub>2</sub>, -CON(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CONH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-OH,



-COO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or -COO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2,4</sub>-NHC(O)-O-G wherein -O-G is the radical of trehalose, and R<sub>6</sub>' independently has the meaning of R<sub>6</sub> or is carboxy, subject to the proviso that R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>6</sub>' are different.

Please amend the last paragraph at page 67, lines 11-19 as follows:

A more preferred group of suitable hydrophilic macromonomers according to the invention comprises compounds of formula



(1a),

wherein R is hydrogen or methyl, A<sub>1</sub> is -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2,4</sub>-, -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(OH)-CH<sub>2</sub>- or a radical -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2,4</sub>-NH-C(O)-, X is -O- or -NH-, (alk) is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene, Q is a monovalent group that is suitable to act as a polymerization chain-reaction terminator, p is an integer from 5 to 50, R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen or methyl, and for R<sub>6</sub> the above given meanings and preferences apply.